## UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT WESTERN DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA CHARLOTTE DIVISION DOCKET NO. 3:10-cy-00669-W

ANGELIQUE LANDRY,	)	
Plaintiff,	)	
vs.	)	NOTICE
STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,	)	
Defendant.	)	
	)	

THIS MATTER is before the Court on Defendant's Motion to Dismiss (Doc. No. 7) for lack of jurisdiction and for failure to state a claim upon which relief can be granted.

In accordance with Roseboro v. Garrison, 528 F.2d 309 (4th Cir. 1975), Plaintiff, who is proceeding *pro se*, is cautioned that Defendant has filed a Motion to Dismiss under Rule 12(b)(1) contending that this court lacks subject matter jurisdiction over his claims. Plaintiff is advised that Rule 12(b)(1) provides for dismissal where the court lacks jurisdiction over the subject matter of the lawsuit. Lack of subject-matter jurisdiction may be raised at any time either by a litigant or the court. Mansfield, C. & L.M.R. Co. v. Swan, 111 U.S. 379, 382 (1884). The ability of the court to independently address subject-matter jurisdiction is important to finality inasmuch as a litigant, even one who remains silent on the issue of jurisdiction, may wait until they receive an adverse judgment from a district court and raise the issue of subject-matter jurisdiction for the first time on appeal, thereby voiding the judgment. Capron v. Van Noorden, 2 Cranch 126, 127, 2 L.Ed. 229 (1804). The Federal Rules of Civil Procedure anticipate this issue and provide that "If the court determines at any time that it lacks subject-matter jurisdiction, the court *must* dismiss the action." Fed.R.Civ.P. 12(h)(3) (2010) (emphasis added).

When a court considers its subject-matter jurisdiction, the burden of proof is on the plaintiff.

Adams v. Bain, 697 F.2d 1213, 1219 (4th Cir. 1982). In Richmond, Fredricksburg & Potomac R.R.

Co. V. United States, 945 F.2d 765 (4th Cir. 1991) (Ervin, C.J.), the Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit held, as follows:

In determining whether jurisdiction exists, the district court is to regard the pleadings' allegations as mere evidence on the issue, and may consider evidence outside the pleadings without converting the proceeding to one for summary judgment. <u>Id.</u>; <u>Trentacosta v. Frontier Pacific Aircraft Indus.</u>, 813 F.2d 1553, 1558 (9th Cir.1987). The district court should apply the standard applicable to a motion for summary judgment, under which the nonmoving party must set forth specific facts beyond the pleadings to show that a genuine issue of material fact exists. <u>Trentacosta</u>, <u>supra</u>, 813 F.2d at 1559 (citing <u>Celotex Corp. v. Catrett</u>, 477 U.S. 317, 323-24 (1986)). The moving party should prevail only if the material jurisdictional facts are not in dispute and the moving party is entitled to prevail as a matter of law. <u>Trentacosta</u>, <u>supra</u>, 813 F.2d at 1558. A district court order dismissing a case on the grounds that the undisputed facts establish a lack of subject matter jurisdiction is a legal determination subject to de novo appellate review. <u>Revene v. Charles County Comm'rs</u>, 882 F.2d 870, 872 (4th Cir.1989); <u>Shultz v. Dept. of the Army</u>, 886 F.2d 1157, 1159 (9th Cir.1989).

## Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac R.R. Co., 945 F.2d at 768-69

Plaintiff is advised that it is her burden to show the Court how it has jurisdiction over the subject matter of this action.

Defendant's motion also moves to dismiss pursuant to Rule 12(b)(6) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. In order to survive a 12(b)(6) motion to dismiss for failure to state a claim upon which relief can be granted, Plaintiff's "complaint must contain sufficient factual matter, accepted as true, to 'state a claim to relief that is plausible on its face." <u>Ashcroft v. Iqbal</u>, \_\_\_\_ U.S. \_\_\_\_, 129 S. Ct. 1937, 1949 (2009) (citing <u>Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly</u>, 550 U.S. 544, 570 (2007)). "A claim has facial plausibility when the plaintiff pleads sufficient factual content that allows the court to draw the reasonable inference that the defendant is liable for the misconduct alleged." <u>Iqbal</u>, 129 S. Ct. At 1949 (citing Twombly, 550 U.S. at 556.)

Although the time for Plaintiff to respond has expired, the Court will allow Plaintiff fourteen (14) days from the date of this Notice, or until Wednesday, March 2, 2011, to file a response to Defendant's motion. The Government shall have seven (7) days from the filing of Plaintiff's response to file any reply.

Signed: February 16, 2011

Frank D. Whitney

United States District Judge